BERNER, WHO CAUSED THE PAMOUS

Released from Prison on Parole, He Obtains Work in Columbus - The Man's Crime and the Terrible Scenes in Obto's Chief City that Resulted from His Sentence. COLUMBUS, O., June S .- William Berner, the Hamilton county man who was individually responsible for the death of nearly a hundred citizens of Cincinnati in the famous riot, went to work this afternoon as a truck roller. He had been released from prison on parole. It is a requirement of the Board of Managers of the penitentiary that employment must be secured before a parole is granted. Berner desired to return to his old home in Cincinnati, but the

would be dangerous, and ordered him to keep The crime for which Berner was arrested was a most brutal murder. He is a German, and Joe Paimer, his accomplice in the crime, and who was subsequently hanged, was a mulatto. They were known as common thugs and thieves. Their victim, Kirk, was popular. From the moment the murder was known the universal feeling was that the system of police and courts

police authorities there notified him that it

All during that long and exciting trial the prisoners showed a lack of moral sense. It is bardly an exaggeration to say that in the court room they gave the impression of being blood-

The trial of Berner was separate from that of Palmer, but it came to an end at last, and he was found guilty of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years.

The anger of the people was shown as soon as the verdict was known. Nothing less than hanging was considered a fit punishment for his crime. It seemed to be agreed that the Judge before whom the case was tried, who had been a partner in law practice with T. C. Campbell, the leading attorney for the defence, was partly responsible for Berner's light sentence. It was openly charged that the members of the

jury had been bribed. At that very time there lay in the Cincinnati jail twenty-two men, who were under indictment for murder, and most of these had by in fluence and money been able to prolong their cases from day to day and from month to month. until the public became weary of the negligence

When Berner received such a light sentence the indignation of the people became so furious that nothing short of a lynching could appeare

their cry for vengeance. Then followed the riot.
The citizens called an indignation meeting.

their cry for vengeance. Then followed the riot. The citizens called an indignation meeting. None were more astounded at the whirlwind they had evoked than the respectable citizens who called the meeting on March 28, 1884, and whose infiammatory speeches convinced the mobitat it would have the sanction of the so-called better classes of society.

Inflammatory speeches were applauded. The indignation became so great that, in their anxiety and eagerness to get at the jall, the crowd burst dowe doors and broke into the stores to get arms and ropes, and in almost the twinkling of an eye there was a howing mob around that jail clamoring for the death of Berner.

Sheriff Hawkins, who is now the managing editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, sent in a riot alarm and called to his assistance armed men for the protection of his prisoner. Many responded. Before their arrival, however, the crowd was battering at the jail doors, and it did not take them long to effect an entrance. In a few minutes the mob had possession of the jail, but there were no leaders, and it did not know how to break down the cell doors.

A detachment of police arrived, and by a moderyte display of force had succeeded in getting the mob out of jail before any of the cell doors had given way. More police arrived, and the patrol wagons came dashing down through the crowd, which they vainly tried to disperse.

The wagons did penetrate through the dense mass. This was the signal for the first shot, and the first blood shed on the 28th day of March, one that will ever live in the history of Cincinnati, was that of an inoffensive spectator, a young boy 17 years of age.

Seeing the boy fail, the frenzy of the mob became uncontrollable. They tore down doors and windows, battered iron cells, fired their leaden builets right and left, and cursed the civil government.

and windows, battered from cells, fired their leaden builets right and left, and cursed the civil government.

Midnight came. The jail corridors rang with loud reports. This was the first intimation that the mob had that the militia had been called upon. Then followed more reports, and shortly the crowd surged out of the office and corridor followed by a line of gleaming bayonets.

The militia for whom Sheriff Hawkins had sent entered a tunnel from the Court House and suddenly found themselves in darkness. The gas had been turned out. They saw before them a knot of men whom they mistook for rioters, and so they were, but captives under the charge of two policemen. The mob began to fire first, and several were wounded, and one rioter was killed. The jail was soon cleared.

In the first flurry, coming directly from the quiet of the armory, where they had been enjoying their weekly drill, these militiamen, who had never been under the before, found themselves hemmed in a narrow passage in pitch darkness. Before them was a crowd of angry rioters.

They were at the mercy of the citizens, and

darkness. Before them was of the citizens, and rioters.

They were at the mercy of the citizens, and many of them never lived to tell of their experiences that night. It was not long, however, before the militia had driven the rioters out of fail and had complete possession of it.

The rioters on the outside, knowing their interesting them on the inside,

The rioters on the outside, knowing their incapability of attacking them on the inside, found a way to drive them out; the building was fired. Then the infuriated crowd assaulted the south side of, the jail, and bricklaits and pistol balls rained so thickly on the building that they kept up a great rattle and crash for a long time. They assembled on the north and south side, and had the militia so completely hemmed in there that egrees was impossible.

The corridor doors were open, and they emptied volley after volley into the defenceless soldlers, who could not shoot without fear of wounding one of their number. Yet, as each one of the militia dropped another would scramble to his place. Fear had no place in their hearts. This battle kept up for several minutes. Then the nob, seeing it was difficult to disperse the militia, poured petroleum on the jail and its surroundings, which had falled to burn at the first application.

The militia were forced out. Then there came a battle in the darkness. Men fell dead on both sides, it was not until early in the morning that the moth had been dispersed, and this was done only after they had been convinced that the murderer Berner had been taken out during the section men and hastened to the depot and was well on his way to the penitentiary at Columbus.

The succeeding day was one of apprehension

was well on his way to the penitentiary at Columbus.

The succeeding day was one of apprehension in Cincinuati. Many persons believed that the worst was over, but such as had witnesses the pertinacity of the mob feared the appreach of nightfail. Gov. Headly had offered Sheriff Hawkins the aid of the State militia.

He was unwilling to shed more blood, but after consideration of the condition of affairs he reluctantly consented to accept the offer. The erowd had been quiet all day and had gathered numbers and condience as darkness fell. The baracades looked ugly, and the crowds gathered chiefly in front of the Court House.

The riot becan again with the throwing of brickbats at the court house. Some fired pistols and shotgams at the windows. Gaining confidence the mob started a storming party, and the tron doors in the court house were battered down in that twinking of an eye. About the same time a crowd of boys broke into the County Treasurer's office.

Then the idea of firing the Court House be-

same time a crowd of boys broke into the County Treasurer's office.

Then the idea of firing the Court House began with this crowd of boys and a few grown men, who were led by two Kentuckians. The match was applied and a small flame shot forth. It leaped from one piece of timber to another, and soon was rearing with increasing strength. The crowd cheered. One office after another was fired, and soon the flames were dancing in every department of the front basement. Then the crowd started on the other side, on South lour's street, intending to fire the offices on that ide.

court street, intending to fare the offices on that idde.

It was met by a volley of musketry which nade it stagger and rush around the corner again. Soon a white handserchief was waved, and then a humber of rioters cautiously appeared and carried off the dead and wounded. In a few minutes afterward the Sheriff's red dag at which the crowd had been firing builets was waved, and again the mob surged around the corner, emptying its firearms at the barricades. There was another crash and the multitude rushed back, some failing and others picking themselves no and continuing the flight.

Then there was a cessation of firing, and the bodies, some from which life had fled, others which were gasping with feeble breath, were laid upon beds and tables in adjoining houses.

Meantime the akirmishing continued, and amid all the Court House hurned slowly. The dames pierced the roof and reared through the ventilator from the rotunds, sprang from pillar to pillar, and records were turned into finnes and vanished, while passions as hot as the fire rancel around the devoted pile.

Stores where arms and ammunition were for sale were broken into by both sides, and it was not unlifthe ammunition had given out that there was a cessation of heatilities between the State's officers and the rioters on that Sunday night.

All the following day the mob marched the

State's officers and the rioters on that Sunday night.

All the following day the mob marched the streets, firing their gans here and there, wounding some and fraghtening others, and so the day worse on until the afternoon, when the inilitial procured a cattling run, and then it was turned loose upon the surging rioters. Some hours alterward the mob dispersed.

At the Morgae, in a small room lit by flickering candles, there were at one time the bodies of thirty victims. At the hospital were about one hundred and fifty wounded and dying.

For three days and nights the terror had continued, and at last blood ceased to flow. The burning of the Court House was the act of the priminal gang, and not of the more respectable.

people of the city. The killing on both sides was precipitated by hotheads, who would not stop to listen to reason.

The rioters imagined that Cincionati was being ruled by murderers and thieves, and that the law was in incompetent hands. They had before their grisvances a long time. They had saked for referes and for justice. Instead of growing better affairs grow worse. Berner's crime was the beginning of a revolution which has made Cincinnati to-day one of the best organized municipal governments in the country.

LOYAL TO HIS FATHER.

Governor Crittenden's Reminiscence of the Late Archie Brown of Louisville,

CITY OF MEXICO, June 5 .- "The recent killing of Archie Brown in Kentucky brings to my mind the most interesting and exciting incident through which I have ever passed," said ex-Gov-ernor Crittenden, American Consul-General in Mexico. "And I have been present, too, on many occasions during and subsequent to the war when a man's hair would be made to stand on the end from the intensity of the moment. It was in the Forty-third Congress. The occasion was the terrible philippic of the Hon. John Young Brown of Kentucky, now Governor of the State, uttered against a member whose name was not mentioned; but the word picture was o graphically painted that every one in the House knew whom the Speaker was delineating. t was unmistakably Benjamin F. Butler.

Brown was then, as now, one of the most gifted orators of the South. That is saying much, as the South is a land of orators. As soon as the tendency of the speech became evident Brown was stopped by Mr. Blaine, who was the Speaker, and asked if he referred to any member on that floor. Brown, in the heat of the excitement, which was growing intense not only with himself, but with the entire audience, and prompted by the eager desire to proceed, said no. He made the denial not from any disposition to equivocate, but from his eagerness to continue, knowing that, if he said yes, under the rules of the House he would be checked summarily. He was permitted to proceed by the Speaker and in a few moments completed one of the most caustic and stinging philippies

ever delivered in the House of Representatives.
"It was one of those moments that fully to realize one must have been a participant in it in some way. I did not know whether the storm would be calmed or whether it would be inten sified by physical violence. The House on that occasion reminded me of the ocean during a storm, when the great liner, war vessel, and smack were alike tossed about like the merest playthings. During the intensity of the excitement a distinguished member of the New York delegation made a motion in writing to expel Mr. Brown. Had it been put just at that minute the resolution would have passed with but few dissenting votes. At that time the Re-

minute the resolution would have passed with but few dissenting votes. At that time the Republicans had two-thirds majority. The excitement spread through every part of the Capition to such an extent that many of the old Senators came to the House. Gordon was there, and so were Beck and old Senators McCreery of Kentucky, Voorhees, Bayard, and Ben Hill.

"Blaine, with his splendid parliamentary knowledge and with the disposition that justice should be done to Mr. Brown, delayed putting the motion before the House. A conterence was immediately had between the Senators and such members of the House as Lamar, Sam Cox. Holman, and other special friends of Brown, and at once a plan was agreed upon that Brown should send his resignation by wire to the Governor if the motion should be pressed. Then some cooler heads on the other side conterred with Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts, who was always conservative and generous-hearted, and he agreed to prepare a resolution of censure to be substituted for the one of expulsion.

"Gen. Butler sat the whole time in his seat with a wonderful amount of self-possession and dignity, but at the same time his face was livid with excitement and intense feeling. He uttered but one sentence: 'Mr. Speaker, I never begin a quarrel, but I never end one."

"Dawes's substitute was accepted by the prepared of the original resolution, and it passed the House with only a few dissenting votes.

"During the delivery of Brown's scathing arraignment of the unnamed member, his son, Archle Dixon Brown, then about 10 years of age, stood by his father's desk, When Mr. Hrown was notified to stand in front of the Speaker's desk he stepped forward, with his little son by his side, accompanied by no one else, and as the Speaker, in his peculiarly skilful and masterful way, delivered the censure, as graceful a piece of diction as could have been penned at a cooler moment, accomplishing the nurses and dignity that he at once attracted the admiration of the House and diverted attention from the father. The son bec

A CHINAMAN'S WEAPON.

Its Efficacy Made Palufully Apparent to Hoodium in Chatham Square.

For all the average Chinaman is so inoffensive in appearance, his every-day dress comprises one feature that can be used with effect in repelling an attack. A Chatham square tough found this out the other day, and he is still limping from the effects of his encounter with one of the m ever starched a shirt. This Chinaman was walking along slowly, but with a considerable clatter by reason of allarge pair of Chinese shoes with stubby ends, and he had just turned out of Doyers street when the tough, who was loungng against a saloon wall, undertook to have ome fun with him.

" Hold up, Chink," said the tough. "Lend us a pipeful of dope." At the same time he reached forward, and, seizing the celestial's pigtail, brought him to an abrupt halt. With an angry chatter, that only served to call forth a boisterous shout of laughter from his persecutor and a number of other loafers, the Chinaman thrust a hand into his blouse as if he had a weapon there, but, changing his mind, turned away, and would have gone but that the tough tweaked his pigtall again, bringing him up short. This time the victim looked anxiously about him as if for help. All the men near were enjoying his dis-

comfiture. Evidently no aid was to be expected from them. Face to face with him the tormentor stood grinning maliciously. The China-man raised an admonitive forefinger, and,

man raised an admonitive forefinger, and, pointing it solemnly at the tough, addressed him in measured accents.

"He's cussin' youse in the Chink way, Speck," said one of the bystanders, "Likely yousel's see a joss come chasin you up the Bow'ry some aight."

"Let 'im cuss," said Speck. "I can give him cards an spades in cussin."

"Ite began, and, to gather inspiration, thrust his bands deep into his pockets. This was a fatal mistake. There was a swift movement of the little Chinaman's leg, a wild yell, and the tough's right leg seemed auddenly to have lost its stability. Again the Chinaman kicked, landing on Speck's other shin with his heavy, blunt shoe, and the persecutor sank down on the sidewalk. Like lightning the celestial shock off one of his shoes into his hand, brought it down twice on Speck's head with resounding thwacks, stretching that worthy flat upon the sidewalk, and then darted around the corner before the rest of the loafers got their breats. They lifted their comrade tenderly, and carrying him into a saloon treated him with the Chutham square panacea, five-cent whiskey. When he had recovered his first words were:

"Wat fell on me?"

They explained to him the circumstance of the shoes.

"Take me to the horspital," he grouned. "Me

shoes.

"Take me to the horspital," he groaned. "Me less is broke an inchead is full of humps, done by dat ratty little sawed-off pigtait. Pil never speak to a Chink again, on me life."

Tried to Enter the House by the Window Mrs. Susa Evans, a widow, 60 years old, restreet, at 7:45 o'clock last night and found that she had forgotten to take the door key with her, she had forgotten to take the door key with her. She was in a hurry to get in and she tried to climb from the doorstep to one of the first floor windows. She shipped and felito the area steps. Her head struck the slope, and she was unconscious when discovered. A policeman got Ir. Walker of All East Thirty-third street. Mrs. Evans was soon restored and then was taken into her house.

P-town and Bown-town Prices in Sixth

"For some reason or other the shops at the upper end of Sixth avenue charge higher prices than those lower down," said a resident of than those lower down. Said a resident or Fifty-sixth street. The other day I got my umbrella rehandled for 30 cents uear Bryant Park, after trying in vain to get it done for less than a dollar nearer my home. For a house-hold utensit the price near Twenty-third street, was less than half that above Fiftieth street. The same I have found true of other things.

The Kombi Camera is the heat. Price, loaded for 25 exposures, \$4.75. Carry in pecket. Prev booklets at dealers, or Affred C. Ecmper, Chicago.—Aftr.

LIBERALS STILL WEAKER

THEIR MAJORITY IN THE COMMONS IS NOW REDUCED TO SIX.

It Is Likely to Be Smaller Very Soon-Much Diseatlefaction with the Govern ment Poller - Efforts to Rosh a Pow Bills Through the Mouse-The Torice Are Watching for the Best Time to Act.

LONDON, June 8 .- With Ministerial seats for Inverness and Cork being vacant, the Government will meet Parliament upon the reasser bling of that body next week with a majority of only six. As it is probable that the Inverness seat will be captured by the Liberal Unionists, and also possible that Mr. O'Brien's seat for the northeast division of Cork will fall to the Parnellites, the immediate prospect is that the Ministry will be obliged to rely upon a bare majority of two or three to carry the Weish Church Disestablishment bill, the Local Veto measure, the Irish Land bill, and the One Man One Vot. proposal in the six weeks of the session which remain available to them for actual work.

Insamuch as a feat of this character can only be achieved by rushing business regardless of the niceties of Parliamentary rules, the Cabinet have decided that the adoption of a programme involving summary application of closure is necessary, and that will be the course pursued. It is understood, in fact it is semi-officially announced, that a fixed period will be allowed for debate on each of the important measures mentioned, and that in pursuance of this plan to ex-pedite business all amendments will be ignored. however just or important they may be. In the natural course of things, according to this programme, not a single bill upon which there is any party contention, leaving the House of

any party contention, leaving the House of Commons after the treatment indicated, will be permitted to pass the House of Lorda.

Under these circumstances it is not to be marveiled at that the Liberals are fretting under the ignominy of the position into which the party has been led or driven. The waste of time, of which the majority are accused, is simply unavoidable, yet the Ministerial members are working harder than ever. They are subjected nightly to a strain which they cannot escape in being in prompt and constant attendance and watching every movement of the Opposition in order to avert defeat. The Conservative-Liberal Unionist coalition, with the assistance of the Parnellite faction of the Irish party, are continually on the alert and in readiness to selze the first opportunity to defeat the Government, and realizing this the

and in readiness to seize the first opportunity to defeat the Government, and realizing this the Liberal whips are insisting that the members of the party shall be within hailing distance of the House from the beginning until the close of each sitting. Indeed they are so exacting that each member has been informed that no excuses for absence will be accepted.

As this state of affairs has developed a feeling nearly approaching mutiny, especially among the Radicals, who are none too well pleased with many phases of the Roscoery policy, the expectation on all sides is that the Unionists will not delay in taking advantage of the situation, but will promptly and boldly challenge the Government to show its strength or lack of strength.

tion, but will promptly and boldly challenge the Government to show its strength or lack of strength.

Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain have been in consultation within the last day or two as to what form a motion of lack of confidence in the Government should take. It is understood that Lord Salisbury is eager to assall Lord Rosebery's foreign policy, and that he is strongly in favor of beginning the fight by raising the question of British intervention in Turkey, which action in regard to Armenia has had only the support of the sympathetic Gladstonians of the maudin type.

Outside of Conservative circles the opinion is rapidly growing that Lord Rosebery has been overmatched and outclassed by the diolomacy of Russia and France, both in the Armenian and Chinese-Jananese affairs. In his desertion of Lord Salisbury's policy of an informal but practical entente with Germany and the Triple Alliance for the friendship of Russia and France lit is generally feared that Lord Rosebery has got himself and the Government, of course, into an inshordic of the most critical character. Indeed, it is believed that it involves either diplomatic disgrace or a European war.

The opponents of Lord Rosebery do not hesitate to attribute the bungling of his administration and his plain railure in the most vital of the issues with which he has had to deal to the bad condition of his health; yet, although his friends assert that the Premier has entirely recovered from his recent nervous collapse, it is officially announced to-day that his physicians have advised a prolongation of his yeaching cruise.

Both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are of leather the lates and the light of the leather the leather the lates and the light of the leather the lates and the light of the leather the lates and the lates and the lates and the plant all the lates and the lat

physicians have advised a prolongation of his yachthis cruise.

Both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are of the opinion that the time is not yet ripe for the opposition to ask the House to decide against Lord Rosebery, and they therefore propose simply to watch events leading up to the momenthat a question may arise from which they can anatch success. This being the situation, the next few weeks of Parliament will necessarily be replete with interest.

IRISH TRADE UNIONISTS.

A Dignified and Harmonious Congress-Soclailsts Make a Poor Show.

LONDON, July 8. The first congress of the Irish rade unionists held at Cork has furnished an admirable contrast, so far as dignity and harmony are concerned, to the English trades congress. Hitherto the Irish have sent delegates to the English trades councils. At Cork 150 delegates, solely Irish, discussed trade and political questions. There was hardly a trace of political questions. There was hardly a trace of party or sectarian bitterness. The Socialists made the poorest showing at the congress.

A Londonderry delegate proposed the usual resolution to nationalize everything and his motion was seconded by a Helfast man, but an amendment proposed by the President of the Helfast trade unions and seconded by the President of the Dublin trade unionists was adopted, declaring that the ultimate solution of labor problems would be more quickly obtained by effecting pressing reforms, on which a vast majority of workingmen were agreed, than in passing abstract resolutions. The amendment was assed by a vote of 37 to 25. Schemes to promote technical education and other practical questions engaged the attention of the congress. questions engaged the attention of the congress

CHINA'S BIG LOAN.

Russia Makes One Per Cent, on the Entire Lone of \$80,000,000.

LONDON, June 8. It is understood that the Chinese Government has agreed to pay Russia five per cent, upon the Chinese loan recently raised in Paris and guaranteed by Russia. Russia drove a sharp bargain by raising the money in Paris at four per cent., thus making one per cent, on the total loan of £16,000,000. The cent. on the total loan of £16,000,000. The terms of the loan also contain an agreement on the part of China not to contract another loan for a period of six months. The loan is financed by the Banque de Paris et Pays Bas and the Credit Lyonnaise. The success of the French capitalists in cutting out the English financiers, who have hitherto handled Chinese loans, has produced an epidemic of jealousy and envy in London financial circles.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S SPEECH.

He Mays the Government's Policy Furthers

the Peace of Europe. VIENNA, June 8. Emperor Francis Joseph, in a speech in reply to an address presented by a delegation of representative Austrians, to-day, said he rejoiced that the Austria-Hungarian poricy of keeping in friendly relations with all policy of keeping in friendly relations with all of the European powers had furthered the consolidation of the country and the general peace of Europe. The Government, he said, would continue its tried policy. The Emperor announced that a moderate demand would be made upon Parliament with a view of maintaining the army and navy in a position of atrength which would render them equal to the task of preserving order and upholding the dignity and honor of the nation.

THREATENED CARDINAL FAUGHAN.

A Man Accused of Planning to Throw Vitriol on the Prelate. LONDON, June 8.—A man giving his name as Lorenzo Covington was arraigned in the Bow street police station this afternoon charged with having threatened to murder Cardinal

Vaughan by throwing vitriol upon that prelate. It was shown that the prisoner had sent a letter to the Cardinal demanding the repayment of £250 which Covingion alleged he had lost through a certain action of the Catholic Church. Failing to receive this sum, he declared that he would put his threat into execution. Covington was remained.

ATRENS, June S. Dr. Richardson of the American School of Archivology has found at the site of the ancient Greek city of Eretria a sculptured head of Dionysius, the god of wine; acceral archair vases learing hacriptions, a number of sculptured female leads, and a block of stone with an inscription comprising fity lines. The discovery is thought to be of great archibological importance.

King Oscar In Asked to Go to Norway. STOCKHOLM, June 8. The members of the Stang Cabinet have sent a joint telegraphic message to King Oscar II. requesting his Majesty to come to Christiania and appoint a new Ministry. OLNEY GETS HIS COMMISSION.

He Will Qualify as Secretary of State of Monday-No Word from Judge Harmon. WASHINGTON, June 8 .- At an early hour this morning the commission of Mr. Olney as Secre-tary of State was filled out at the State Department, and at 0:30 Acting Secretary Uhl sent it over to the White House, where it was signed by the President. Shortly afterward it was returned to Mr. Uhl, who countersigned it as Acting Secretary of State. Mr. Uhl delivered the in person to Mr. Olney during his call at the Department of Justice.



No information has been received at the White House as to the probable date when Judge Harmon, the new Attorney-General, will reach Washington. It is likely that he will pay his respects to the President at Gray Gables, where Mr. Cleveland will go in a few days. Judge Harmon's acceptance was not received at the White House until yesterday afternoon, after the Cabinet meeting had adjourned, and

at the White House until yesterday afternoon, after the Cabinet meeting had adjourned, and then the appointment was immediately made public. Solicitor-General Conrad is acting Attorney-General to-day, Mr. Olney being engaged in arranging his private and official papers, preparatory to assuming the duties of his new office. He will quality as Secretary of State on Monday.

As soon as Mr. Olney reached his office this morning he received a number of callers, who came to proffer congratulations. Among them was Acting Secretary of State Uhl, and these two were closeted for some time discussing State Department matters. Nearly all the Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign Governments sent notes of congratulation, and telegrams poured in frem all over the country. Many of the communications were directed to the State Department, and the messengers were busy running between the two departments all day.

BUFFALO, June 8.—Ex-Postmaster-General Bissell was asked to-day for his opinion of the President's new Cabinet appointments. With Mr. Harmon he said he was unacquainted personally, but believed him to be a man of high character and ability. Mr. Olney's appointment he commended in the warmest terms. He said:

"Mr. Olney is one of the most distinguismed lawyers in the country, and has conducted the Department of Justice with singular ability during his incumbency. Apart, however, from his experience in that department, he has become thoroughly familiar with the policy of this Administration in its foreign relations, and will be able to take up the work at exactly the point where Mr. Gresham left it off. Mr. Oiney is a man of scholarly tastes and much acquirement, conservative and strong. The country will have reason to be proud of him in the department to which he has now been assigned."

ASPARAGUS IN FRANCE.

Vineyards Devastated by the Phylloxera

Asparagus, like many other table delicacies is much more of a luxury in Europe than in the United States. It is probably never so cheap compared with other vegetables in Paris or other large European cities as it now is all over New York. Such asparagus as sells on the far east side is now much of the time below eight cents a bunch, and the very best may be had at less than twenty-five cents a bunch. Asparagus is taken seriously in Europe, and is not a food of the masses. According to a Parisian periodical, of 90,000 bundles of asparagus comsumed daily in Paris between April 15 and May 15 nearly 60,0%0 were delivered to the restaurants.

The region of Argentouil is regarded as fur-

nishing the finest asparagus for the Parisian market, and it is from that region that large quantities of the vegetable are sent to England and even to Russia. The region about Alost in Belgium also produces an asparagus that is greatly esteemed by epicures. The asparages of Argenteuil at its best measures from 35 to 4 inches in circumference, and half the length of the stalk may be eaten. The culture of asparagus has saved the fortunes of land owners

the stalk may be eaten. The culture of asparagus has saved the fortunes of land owners whose vineyards have been ravished by the phylloxera. Asparagus has been substituted for the ruined vines on suitable lands and market gardening has succeeded wine making. Asparagus has replaced the sugar heet about Laon, and the crop throughout France is worth many millions of francs a year.

It is the rule of the most careful French asparagus growers never to cut asparagos after May 20, though some continue cutting considerably longer. Large cultivators have asparagus fields of different ages, and prolong the cutting later than May 20 only on those that are sure to run out and need renewal in a year or two. It takes five years to make a proper growth of asparagus, the French cultivators say, and the earlier sprouts should not be cut at all. One French amateur asparagus grower leaves home when the may not be tempted to do the young shoots a wrong. Some growers devote themselves to producing monstrosities, and a single stalk of French asparagus may make a dish of the vegetable large enough for a family of moderate size. These great stalks are produced by the aid of a bottle in which the stalk grows. When the young stalks are found side by side the points are gently brought together and a neckless bottle is placed over them. They unite as they grow, and the twins gradually fill the bottle. Another plan is to introduce a single stalk into a rather short bottle and let the stalk double upon itself. Stalks two inches in diameter are thus produced, and they are said to have an especially delicate flavor.

IT WAS HER DIME.

She Thought It Was Another Passenger's, so Let the Conductor Pick It Up.

"Conductor, you may as well have that dime," said a weman in a cable car the other day, pointing to a coin on the floor. "The passenger who just got off must have dropped it. I didn't see it until too late to call her back."

After the conductor had pocketed the dime After the conductor had pocketed the dime the Lady Bountiful expression with which the woman who had just pointed it out to him watched the process gave way to a look of surprised chaprin as she discovered that her purse lay open in her lap at an angle which threatened to spill all its contents on the floor.

"I declare! That was my ten cents," she said to her companion as she shut the purse with a snap, "I've half a mind to ask him for it. No! I can't do that, but the next money I see lying around loose I'll keep."

OSCAR WILDE'S BONDSMAN.

Mr. Headiam Expining Why He Went Ball. for Him-16 Schoolboys Expelled.

LONDON, June 8 .- The Rev. Stewart Duckworth Headlam, one of the sureties for Oscar Wilde while he was awaiting trial, has explained why he went ball for him. He says that he felt that the press had prejudiced the case. He had only met Wilde twice, but his confi-dence in his honor was fully justified by the fact that the accused stayed in England and faced his trial. The clergyman says he hopes that after Wilde has served his sentence he will lead a new life and do good work.

As a result of liquirles made into the secret, life of the great public schools, the investigation having arisen from the Wilde trial, one school has expelied sixteen boys who e conduct was not what it should have been.

Notes of Foreign Happenings. Lord Marcus Beresford is engaged to Violet, Lady Beaumont.

The daughter of Mrs. Annie Besant will be-come a Homan Catholic. The village of Salins, Canton of Valais, Switz-erland, has been destroyed by fire. The deaths caused by the floods in Wurtem berg and Bavaria exceed one hundred. Mr. Henry Irving will go to Windsor to re-ceive his knighthood from the Queen on July 1.

ceive his knighthood from the Queen on July 1.

The United States cruisers New York and Columbia sailed yesterday from Southampton for
Copenhagen.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert will visit the United States
to supervise the production of his new play,

"His Excellency."

The Hon. John W. Foster, adviser of the Chiness Peace Envoys, left Shanghai on Friday
night for Yokohama. He will arrive in Washington about July 10.

The flancée of the Duke of Argyll is Miss Ina. Ington about July 10.

The finnces of the Duke of Argyll is Miss Ins. McNeill, daughter of Sir J. C. McNeill, an equerry to the Queen. Miss McNeill is an extra bedchamber woman to her Majesty.

THE KAISER ON THE CANAL.

HE TELLS THE WORKMEN THEY MUST HURRY THE PREPARATIONS.

Then Re Inspects the Big Waterway-More Reports About Impending Changes in the Ministry-Abiwardt and Other Jew-balters, Again Take the Aggressive. BRRLIN, June 8.—The Emperor made his final review of the preparatory arrangements for the opening of the Baltic North Sea canal, which included a thorough inspection of the waterway from Kiel to Brunsbuttel. His Majesty left Berlin on a special train at an early hour this the chiefs of the Admiralty were awaiting the arrival of the Emperor, and had a steam pinnace

at his disposal. The Kaiser expressed his preference for smaller boat, and there was a slight delay in procuring one. The boat to his liking having been brought, the Emperor shouted "Good morning" to its crew, and as it made a landing stepped on board. The boat was manned by six stout earsmen and was without a coxswain. The Kaiser made his way aft over the knees of the carsmen and took the steering reins. Seating himself, he called to his suite to get

on board, and they scrambled into the boat in obedience to his command. The excess of energy, together with the lack of ceremony with which their embarkation was accomplished, evoked a volley of cheers from the spectators, which the Emperor acknowledged by touching his naval cap. When the boat put off it made straight for the royal yacht Hohenzellern, comnanded by the Emperor's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, which was anchored in the harbor. At the moment that the Emperor boarded the Hohenzollern the war ship Mottke, which was lying near the Honenzollern in midharbor, fired an imperial salute and the other war ships present dipped their colors. After remaining a short time on board of the Hohenzollern the Emperor boarded a steam launch and went to Holtenau, where he inspected the sluices and everyother detail of the canal minutely. From Holtenau his Majesty went to the south shore of the canal and critically scanned the skeleton framework of the Niobe banquet ship. Observing that there was a flagrant tardiness in the matter of its construction, the Emperor remarked : "It does not look as though you could get this work ready for use by June 21. You must hurry

"It does not look as though you could get this work ready for use by June 21. You must hurry it along."

The Emperor then criticised with great freedom the figures which are intended to adorn his pet structure, the banquet ship, and then crossed to the north shore, where the keystone of the canal is to be laid. The sun was burning hot and everybody was perspiring. The Kaiser, feeling the heat intensely, sent an officer to see if he could find some champagne. There was a small inn near by the aluice, but its proprietor was unable to fulfil the Emperor's order, a call for champagne being something he was not accustomed to. The Emperor's desire becoming noised about the chief engineer of the canal works found and produced two bottles of wine, which the Emperor and his party drank as they stood in the lighthouse.

After refreshing himself the Emperor scrutinized the preparations for the laying of the keystone and personally tested the solidity of the wooden platforms from which it is proposed that the guests shall witness the ceremonies. Having thoroughly examined these the Emperor gave instructions in detail as to how he wished changes made, and returned to the Hohenzollern. He took luncheon on board the yacht and at 12:30 P. M. he went on board then started with the Emperor on board on a trip through the canal.

The Berlin newspapers are again engaged in

yanh Meteor, tormerly the Instite. In emeteor took a trial spin through the harbor and then started with the Emperor on board on a trip through the canal.

The Berlin newspapers are again engaged in making and unmaking Ministers. The Agrarian journals assert that the early full of Dr. Von Hoetticher and Freiherr Von Bieberstein is a settled matter, and quasi-Liberal papers like the Cologic tractic and the Hamburg Correspondent declare that Herr Von Koeller and Dr. Mignel are doom d to official slaughter. Those versed in the working of the wires behind the Ministerial scenes, however, know that changes in the Cabinet are impending but to what extent the Ministry will be reconstructed Jepends altogether upon the mond of the Emperor. Dr. Von Boettleher would have gone long ago if it had not been for his alliance with Count Douglas, who is the Emperor's intimate friend. Haron Lucawus holds his post upon similar lines, and Baron Von Bieberstein is kept in his place by the influence of the Grand Duke of Baden.

These three powerful sgencles represent the anti-Agrarian element among the Ministers, flort Von Koeller, Minister of the Interior; Count Posadowsky, Minister of the Treasury, and Dr. Schoenstedt, Minister of Justice, continue their alliance with the Eulenburg party, which is pronouncedly pro-Agrarian. Chancellor Von Hobenlohe, who is really neutral, is not at all anxious to continue in office, but remains at the head of affairs at the desire of the Emperor.

ror. The result of the unceasing intrigues of these arties for dominance will probably not be de-ared until the Kaiser returns to Berlin from a trip to Sweden, which he will take after the iel fetes.

clared until the Kaiser returns to iterim from his trip to Sweden, which he will take after the Kiel fetes.

A powerful man who is rarely before the public eye is Herr von Holstein, chief of the political department of the Foreign Office. Herr von Holstein has for many years been keet out of the highest posts in the public service through his connection with the famous Count von Arnim case years ago. He has carned the confidence of the Emberor, and is an intimate friend of Baron Lucanus, chief of the Emperor's civit Cabinet. With these influences working in his behalf, he is regarded as extremely likely to come to the from as a conspicuous political and diplomatical character.

Herr Stubenrauch, Landrath of the Teltow district of Brandenburg, who is reported to have been selected as the successor of Baron von Richmofen to the Presidency of the Berlin police, is busily engaged in making a minute inquiry as to the status of the various Socialist societies, with a view of suppressing all of such organizations as are not constituted under the laws governing social associations. The Frussian Choral, Orchestral, Nautical, and Athletic societies, which are composed of Socialists entirely, comprise over 200,000 members who are really active political workers. This combination of social pleasure and political activity obtains chiefly in the rural districts, where the members of these organizations combine pleasure trips with the work of the Socialist propaganda. If Herr Stubenrauch's ideas prevail, many of these societies are likely to be wiped out.

out.

A new anti-semitic organization has been founded by Dr. Beetekel and Rector Ahlwardt, the notorious Jew baiters. The first meeting of the organization was held to-night, and was artended by a hundred delegates. A programme was unanimously voted, declaring the exclusion of all Jews and all derimans having Jewish wives from all public functions, from the learned professions, and from all official authority in the army and navy. Resolutions were also passed advocating the suppression of Jewish immigration and the prohibition of Jews from acquiring ownership of landed property or from leasing farms.

PARNELL'S CORRESPONDENCE.

A Decision to Bestroy It Calls Forth Ve-hement Protests, LONDON, June 8.—The executors of the will of the late Charles Stewart Parnell have de-cided to destroy his political correspondence. This decision has called forth vehement protests from a number of the friends of the deceased statesman against the wining out of valuable historical records. The letters cover the time from the rising of Fenianism to the home rule agitation, and include renorts of in-terviews with and communications from Mr. Gladstone, Lord Randolph f hurchill, the Earl of Carnarvon, and Archbishops Waish and

Croke.

Croke these friends maintain that the letters would be certain to reveal many State secrets, which would justify the executors it sealing them up for fifty years, but they hold that they have no right to destroy them. Mr. famel's estate promises to pay ten shillings in the pound.

Mrs. Rhinelander Jones in Berlin. BERLIN, June 8. - Mrs. Rhinelander Jones of

New York is living in this city in retirement. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Rhinelander Jones and their daughter Miss Beatrix Jones sailed for Europe early in March on the Werra. Mrs. Brinelander Jones is one of the matrons of the annual Assembly balls. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have previously been accustomed to pass their summers at Bar Harbor.

The Duke of Orienns in London.

LONDON, June 8 .- The Duke of Orleans, who for some time past has been confined to his bed in Seville, Spain, as the result of an accident while hunting, arrived in Plymouth from Gibraltar to-day. His leg is still in a very had condition and he is unable to walk. He was carried by his attendants from the cabin to the deck of the steamer, and was supported by two attendants in going ashore.

Ordnined Priests at Rome.

Rome, June 8. Mesers, Macginley, Kelly, connelly, Darlin, Lavette, and Bennelds, pupils in the American College, were ordained priests to day, and will celebrate their first mass to-morrow. To mark the occasion a fete dinner will be given by the faculty of the American College to-morrow, which will be attended by Cardinal Gibbons and the visiting American Blahors. Feel Played Out

How often this and similar expressions gether new. It creates an appetite and are heard at this season from tired, overmakes the weak strong. worked women, and weary, anxious men, who do not know where to find relief. For that intense weariness so common and so discouraging we carnestly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is not a stimulant, but a true blood purifier and tonic, gradually building up all the weak organs in such a way as to be of lasting benefit. A fair trial will convince you of its merits. It will drive the impurities from your blood, give nerve, mental and

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it very beneficial. I had that tired feeling and did not want to do anything. I was all run down. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, however, I am all right, and I gladly recommend it to all."-HARRY F. HILDITCH, Thompsonville, Conn.

"My husband had a poor appetite, no strength and an all gone feeling in his stomach. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla with good results."-Mrs. E. M. DOE. bodily strength and make you feel alto- Maplewood, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier

CHINA OPEN TO FOREIGN CAPITAL.

A Tokio Paper Mays It Will Benefit Europe

WASHINGTON, June 8.-If the Japanese newspapers are to be believed, it is not Japan but Europe and America that will most benefit by the treaty of peace between Japan and China. According to the most favored nation clause, the Americans and Europeans can engage it manufacturing pursuits in China, with cheap

labor and an unlimited supply of materials. "In fine," to quote a recent issue of an influential native paper published at Tokio, "the European and American capitalists will find it to their advantage to shift the scenes of industries from Europe and America to China. This may appear a wild speculation, but it is by no means devoid of the chances of possibility. will be no wonder if the banks of the Yang-Tse-Kiang be covered with tall chimneys and its waters reverberating with the sound of revol-ing engines. If our manufacturers and capital-ists were as keen and enterprising as the Euroists were as keen and enterprising as the Europeans, we might launch in the same undertaking and compe's with them on Chinese soll. But the issue is very doubtful when we remember of what stuff our capitalists are made—the most unprogressive and prejudiced element in our national existence. So far every advantage rests with the Europeans and Americans."

The same paper makes a spirited attack on the English journalists in Japau, whom it accuses of using their residence in the empire to foment trouble between Japan and Russia. It thinks it is high time that the authorities should make an example of them, so that others sharing their views should take warning. The paper says:

make an example of the second of the paper says:

"If Koyama, the would-be assassin of Li Hung Chang, deserved to be imprisoned for life, these English journalists, whose sole aim is to prolong the war and plunge this country into a whiriwind of destruction and misery, ought to be shot. In the commencement of the war they wished this country to be beaten; then, seeing China overtaken by a series of disasters, they urged England, France, and Russia to interfere and force the peace, and now, seeing peace restored, express a fervid wish to have the struggle renewed. They are prompted only by one feeling—jealousy. This feeling takes the form of doadly animosity against Japan. So long as they live in this country, enjoying its hospitality and protection, they are bound, both morally and legally, to support its peace and prosperity."

SOUND MONEY TALK IN ALABAMA.

Silver Men to Meet Him on the Stump. WASHINGTON, June 8.—The opinion that free silver is the only savior for the Democratic party is not concurred in by Representative Clarke of Alabama who talked finance with President Cleveland to-day. Mr. Clarke is the recognized leader of the sound money forces in Alabama, and he told Mr. Cleveland that the free silverites are not as numerous there as has been represented. Gen. Clarke says he is going home to issue a challenge to any of the free silver men in the State to meet him on the stump in joint debate. He is confident that the intelligent people of Alabama are looking at the subject with greater interest and with more conservatism now than they did when the free silver agitation was first started. The general improvement in business and the advance in wages among the working people knocks to pieces, he says, the theories of the professional agitators, many of whom are unable to conduct their own private affairs successfully, yet would seek to tell others how to become rich and prosperous. It is the equinion of Gen. Clarke that the tree silver men, under the leadership of such gentlemens A. J. Warner, William J. Bryan, Senator Stewart, and the other promotors of the free silver agitation in the Southern and Western States, made a mistake in commencing their campaign to early, for the advocates of sound money and practical business principles have had time to organize and refute many of the foolish theories that were advanced by the silverites. The average citizen, be thinks, who depends upon his daily wages for the support of his family, is more readily induced by a voluntary increase in his wages than by hours and days of talk from men who make their living out of shouting calantity to the memologed or the disease. at the subject with greater interest and ing calamity to the unemployed or the dis-at-fied. Gen, Clarke says he does not believe the free silver men will be able to control the next Democratic National Convention, and that even if they do, Congress and the President will have something to say before any change can be made in the financial laws.

Army and Navy Orders. Washington, June 8. These naval orders

were issued to-day: Lieuts, J. K. Cogswell, Perry Garst, and C. H. Marsh have been ordered to examination for promotion.
Commander C. S. Sperry, detached from duty in the
Ordnance Bureau July 1 and ordered as ordnance
officer of the New York Navy Yard, relieving Commander Horace Elmer, detached and placed on wait-

ing orders. Medical Director A. A. Hoebling and Commander O. Heyerman have been ordered before Retiring

Roards.

Naval Cadet S. F. Smith is ordered to Paris to puratie a course of study in naval architecture.

Medical Director A. C. Gorgas and Lieutenant-Commander R. E. Carmony have been retired from active The following army orders have been issued:

The following army orders have been issued:
A general court martial is appointed to meet at Fort
Niobrara, Nob., for the trial of such persons as may
be brought before it. Detail for the court from Eignth
and Twellith Intanty: Major James III. (lageby, Capt.
John L. Niven, Capt. Thomas Wilhielm, Capt. David J.
Cragle, Capt. Frederick A. Smith, First Lieut, Wallis C.
Clark, First Lieut, Charles W. Abbott, Jr., First Lieut,
John Stalford, First Lieut, Thomas S. Bratton, Second
Lieut, Alfred W. Brew, Second Lieut, Wilhur E. David,
Frank S. Ocheu, First Lieut, Charles C. Ballou, Judge
Allvocate. Frank S. Cocheu, First Lieut Cauries C. Ballou, Judge Advocate,
Leave for one month and fifteen days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Cap: Charles A. P. Harfield, Fourful cavairy, recruiting officer,
Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Major Charles flobart, lifteental Infantry.

The following transfers in the First Infantry are ordered. Capit. Marion P. Maus from Company I to Company D. Capit. James S. Pettu from Company D. Company J.

The todowing assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered. Capit. Bethy P. Moon in tool Twontieth Infantry. Company R. vice Median Ref., promoted. Hist Librat. Filewird R. Christman to the Twentieth Infantry. Company R. vice South. Both Median. the Twentieta infantry, Company A. vice Scott. 1000 meted.

Leave for fifteen days is granted First Lieut, Horatio is Nevel Adjurant Seventh Lavelry.

A ponersi volut martini Lavelry.

A ponersi volut martini Lavelry.

Washington Harracia, 1. 1. 100 meet frail of with pracourt from the Fourth Artiferor. It Lettal by the court from the Fourth Artiferor. It Lettal by the court from the Fourth Artiferor. 11 Lettal in the time caster, Capt. William I milk Capt. 100 medical Lieu. William First Lieut. William F. Birkhmer, Second Lett. Lamb. F. Lieut. William F. Birkhmer, Second Lett. Lamb. Second Lett. Henry H. William K. Lieut. Addressed. Lett. 100 meters for one month is granted First Lieut. Marcon it. Saffoid. Turirecents infantry.

Leave of absence for meanty-three days is grant-1 capt. John R. Guthrey, Thirteenth Infantry.

Bad Sewerage in the Post Office

WASHINGTON, June 8. Postmaster Dayton of New York city was at the Treasury Department ta-day, conferring with the efficials of the to-day, conferring with the efficials of the Treasury Department in regard to the bed severage of the Federal building at New York city, which has caused one death and much sirkness among Post Ottor supply ces there. The streat sewerage pipes instead of activities from the building incline toward it. The supervising Architect's office, which had charge of the places of the planting it is? A respitable for this condition of affairs. A consider contracts for the building have on the work is tracent up the set of the plant of the relation of the planting in the regard in an interval.

Movements of ther War Ships,

WASHINGTON, Jule 8. The Navy Department. received a cablegram to day from Capt. Sum-ner, commanding the Columbia, aunouncing that his reasel and the New York sailed this that his reasel and the New York sailed this morning frem sonthampton.

Admiral Carpenter reports the arrival of the flagship Haltimore at Hingo, Japan.

The cruiser Haleigh sailed from Norfolk today for New York, to participate in the Harlem Ship Canal opening on the 17th inst. and the coast-defence yeasel Amphiritie left Port Royal for Hampton Roads.

Prominently in the Public Eye To day. LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

One Reason for C. B. Morton's Removal from Office Secretary Herbert's Summer Crules,

WASHINGTON, June 8 .- C. B. Morton of Maine, who was summarily removed from the office of Auditor in the Treasury for the Navy Department a few days ago, is said to have been in a measure the victim of the growing desire of public officials to ride in luxurious carriages at the expense of Uncle Sam. It is asserted that some time ago Secretary Herbert purchased a carriage for his use at a cost of \$700, and that Mr. Morton refused to approve the account on the ground that it was unduly extravagant. whereupon there followed a lively conference between the Auditor and the Secretary of the Navy. It is said that in order to induce Mr. Morton to approve the bill it was necessary for all right, and that he should not hesitate to give

Secretary Carliale to-day compromised the case against Sypher & Co. of New York by accepting from the firm \$4,227 in full payment of duties alleged to be due the Government on account of the fundervaluation of bric-à-brac and articles of victus.

Attorney-General Olney to-day appointed Edward Wetmore of New York city special assistant to the Attorney-General to represent the United States in the suit of Schneider & Co. agt. Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited. the Carnegie Steel Company, William L. Abbott. Andrew Steel Company, William L. Abbott. Andrew Carnegie, and Henry L. Frick, pending in the United States Circuit Court of the Western district of Pennsylvania at Pittsbugth. The suit involves an alleged intringement by the Carnegie company of patents owned by Schneider & Co. as to the making of armor plate. The Government is drawn into the suit by reason of its guarantee to hold Carnegie & Co. harmless in the using of the patent in the construction of the armor plate contracted for. About \$500,000 are said to be involved.

Secretary Herbert returned to Washington this morning on the Dolphin, having left Annapolis last evening, after presenting diplomas napolis last evening, after presenting diplomas to the members of the Naval Academy graduating class. The Secretary will leave here on Mondry afternoon for Auburn, Ala, where he will deliver the commencement naddress of the state Agricultural and Mechanical College on the 15th inst. The Dolphin will go to New London the middle of next week, to stay there about three weeks, after which she will come to Washington to take the Secretary and his naval staff on a six weeks' cruise to the nearer naval staff on a six weeks' cruise to the nearer naval staff on a six weeks' cruise to the nearer naval staff on a six weeks' cruise to the nearer naval staff on a six weeks' cruise to the nearer naval staff on a six weeks' cruise to the nearer naval staff on a six weeks' cruise to the nearer naval staff on a six weeks' cruise.

Senator Harris of Tennessee left for Memphis this afternoon greatly improved in health, Shortly after Congress adjourned he was pros-Shortly after Congress adjourned he was pros-trated by an attack of grip, and was still suffer-ing from its effects when he returned here last month to attend the sessions of the Commission amounted to inquire into the condition of sur-viving victims of the Ford's Theatre disaster. The Secator will attend the Sliver Convention which meets in Memphis on the 12th and 12th insts, and is expected to deliver one of teprin-cipal antiresses before that holy. He adheres to lus friendridip for silver, and says the one chance for Lemogratic success in 1890 lies in the es-ponsai of the cause of tree silver by the party.

Representative-elect Walter Evans of the Fifth Kentucky district is holding out the premise to the colored people who were instrumental in the colored people who were instrumental in his election that one of their number may get the Chaplating of the House of Representatives in the next Congress. Mr. Evans thinks that the Fifty-fourth congress, bring Republican in politics, should recognize the colored race by having a colored man from the South as Chaplain. It is understood that all of the five healthlean Representatives elected to the next Congress from Kentucky concur with Mr. Evans in this view.

Secretary Cartisle to Resume Speech-making in Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, June 8,- Secretary Carlisle expects to leave for Kentucky on Tuesday next to deliver at Louisville the financial speech Mr. Gresham. It is possible that he will speak Mr. Gresham. It is possible that he will speak at one or two other places in the State before returning here. His mail is heavy with letters urging him to carry the war into the strongholds of the operation. Remarkson, the himsof Gov. Brown, who has declared for free silver, and Lexington, within an hour's ride by turnpile of Mr. Biackburn's home, have both invited him to speak. At either place, Mr. Carlisle would be addressing the neighbors of a prominent champion of silver.

Report on the Naval Academy. WASHINGTON, June 8.-The report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy has been completed. It recommends the resovation of all the buildings connected with the school or all the buildings connected with the school and a reconstruction of some of them on a fixed system. With this end in view it is recommended that the Secretary of the Navy appoint a board to consist of five naval officers, to carefully examine all the buildings and report when they were build, their present value, and what alteration in them is desirable. When this report has been made and it is found exactly what is needed, a fixed plan of improvement can be determined upon and appropriations intelligently made.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LUNCH.

Hard Work and Indigestion go Hand in Hand.

Concentrated thought, continued in robs the stomach of necessary blood, and this is also true of hard physical labor.

Concentrated thought, continued in, robs
the stomach of necessary blood, and this is
also true of hard physical labor.

When a five horse-power engine is made
to do ten horse-power work something is
going to break. Very often the hardworked man coming from the field or the
office will "bolt" his food in a few mntutes which will take hours to digest. Then
too, many foods are about as useful in the
stomach as a keg of nails would be in a
fire under a boiler. The ill-used stomach
refuses to do its work without the proper
stimulus which it gets from the blood and
nerves. The nerves are weak and "ready
to break," because they do not get the
mourishment they require from the blood,
finally the ill used brain is morbidly wate
awake when the overworked man attempts to find rest in bed.

The application of common sense in the
treatment of the stomach and the whole
system brings to the busy man the full sujoyment of life and healthy digestion when
he takes Dr. Pierre's Pleasant Pellets to
relieve a bilious stomach or after a ton
healty meal, and Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery to purify, enrich and
vitalize the blood. The "Pellets" are now
sugar coated pills made of highly concentraited vegetable ingredients which trieve
the stomach of all offending matters easile
and thoroughly. They need only be take a
for a short time to cure the biliousness,
constipation and slothfulness, or torpot, of
the liver; then the "Medical Discovers'
should be taken in teaspoonful doses to incrosse the blood and enrich it. It has a
peculiar effect upon the lining membranes
of the stomach and bowels toning up and
attrugthening them for all time. The
whole system feels the effect of the pure
blood coursing through the body and the
nerves are vitalized and strengthened, not
dealened, or put to sleep, as the so-called
celety compounds and nerve mixture do
hear trefreshed and fed on the food they
need for health. If you suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, nervousness, and any
of the lills which come from impure blood
and disord

drug store in the country.